PubleLibrary 2192 MANUFACTURING and dealing in remaile merchandise only,

By always maintaining large and complete assortments, By adopting such business methods as are approved by the public, has given

A trade that we are very proud of.

IN SPRING OVERCOATS

WE HAVE-

Silk-faced Cassimere for - \$7.50 Several shades of Melton for - \$10.00

Box and half-box, in many fabrics and styles, for \$14 and up, and—well, in fact anything you want in the top-coat line, and always at one profit lower than any other horse. WE SAVE YOU ONE PROFIT at

ACTOR FLORENCE'S GIFT.

Presented with a Florida Alligator and an

Express Bill of Nearly \$15.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- About 5 o'clock this

afternoon one of the wagons of the Adams

Express Company drove up to the main

entrance of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The

driver entered the hotel and informed the

clerk that he had a package for "Billy"

Florence. "Bring it in," said clerk Hoag-

land. And then the driver secured a small

hand-cart, and in a few moments a wooden

crate about twenty feet long was dumped

on the marble floor in the corridor of the hotel. Hoagland left his place to inspect

the crate, and found that it contained an

alligator twenty feet long, weighing 620 pounds. The reptile had been sent to

Mr. Florence by his friends and admirers in

Florida. As there was an express bill of

\$14.95 on it, Mr. Hoagland refused to pay

it, and the crate was sent over to the office

of the Adams Express Company, opposite

the hotel. When Hiram Hitchcock, one of

the proprietors of the hotel, learned of the

present that had been received he wired

the actor at Chicage, where he is, as fol-

lows: "Package with charges \$14.95 re-

ceived to-day. Shall I pay charges?" At a

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Probability that None of the Candidates on the

State Ticket Have the Requisite Votes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.-There was a

large vote at the election to-day, and the

result canno. & definitely determined for

some hours yet. The indications are that

there has been no election of any officer

upon the general list by popular vote, al-

though both Davis and Ladd, for Governor.

have made gains which nearly balance

each other in the State so far as heard

from. The General Assembly, with the four cities and the several towns still to

hear from, stands: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 28; no election for 15 seats. The Re-

publicans need seven more votes to obtain

the requisite majority on the joint ballot, by which the Governor and general officers

are elected after a failure to elect by the

THAT "WICKED" M'KINLEY BILL

It Caused Sugar to Drop 2 Cents a Pound

Yesterday-125,000 Barrels at Chicago.

mense quantities was dumped on the mar-

ket in Chicago to-day. The free-sugar

clause of the tariff went into effect at mid-

night last night, and at once was begun

the work of removing the sugar which had

accumulated in the warehouses in bond

during the month of March, and getting it

into the wholesale stores. It is estimated

that 125,000 barrels have been released from

bond in this customs district since last night, or one-eighth of the entire amount

put on the market in the entire country

to-day. Havemeyer & Co., who represent

the American Sugar-refining Company in

this city, quoted wholesale prices to-day

as follows: Cut-loaf, 54e per pound; gran-ulated, 43e; standard A, 41c. The prices

for these grades yesterday were 70712c,

634c and 612c, respectively. Mr. Wm.

Havemeyer says be does not think that

prices will go lower for the reason that raw

sugars, which govern the price of refined.

are very low, and for the further reason

that the demand during the fruit season

will tend to cause an advance, at least at

Decline at New York.

first of the refiners getting the benefit of a

removal of the duty on the principal grades

of raw sugar with which refined sympa-

thized, there was a much more active busi-

ness in the latter. Raw was reduced this

morning to 31s cents net for fair refining.

31-oc net for 96 test centrifugals, 23/16@

25/16c for molasses, while the refined was

down to 5c for cut-loaf and crushed, 434c

Fatal Railway Collision.

Pueblo, Col., April 1.—A coal train on the Santa Fe collided with a freight on the

Rio Grande, near Florence, last night. Ar-

thur Belden, head brakeman on the Santa

Fe train, was killed. Fireman Cottely was

Walter Herrington, brakeman, was proba-

bly fatally hurt. Several other Santa Fe

employes were more or less injured. It is

reported that several on the Rio Grande

train were hurt, but their names are not

Robbed a Farmer and Killed His Wife.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 1 .- Two men en-

tered the house of Michael Strominger, at

Berry, York county, last night, and com-

pelled the aged farmer to hand over \$2,000

with which he intended paying a debt on his farm to-day. They bound and gagged

Mrs. Strominger, the aged wife of the farmer, and when the cloth was removed

from her face it was discovered that she

had been suffocated. The men escaped

after calling upon a physician to attend the

Would-Be Lynchers Repulsed.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., April 1.—A mob of thirty men attacked the jail this morning.

in an effort to lynch the two Wiggintons,

father and son, charged with poisoning William Ferguson and B. C. Watts on March 5 last. The jailer had been apprised

of their coming, and, with a guard, showed fight. The mob was repulsed. A number

of shots were fired, but no one was killed.

Beer Saloons in Prohibition Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., April 1.—The fact that the new special sheriffs begin their duties to-day had its effect in the voluntary clos-

ing up last night of more than a hundred

dead and wounded were brought here.

known. Eight cars were wrecked. The

badly hurt that he died this morning.

for powdered, and 41gc for granulated.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- As to-day was the

CHICAGO, April 1.-Cheap sugar in im-

late hour no reply had been received.

N. B. Don't forget our HAT SALE.

For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" off.ces, No. 1 E. Wash. st., 138 S. Ill. st., Mass. ave. and Union Station, Indianapolis. FAST BOUND. | 2 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 *3.20 *6.20 *3.10 Cleveland and East... 11.15 *3.30 *6.40 *3.25 Col. via Peoria Div.... *3.40 6.50 *3.25 Col. & Dayt'n via Union 11.15 3.30 *3.25 Cincinnati 11.15 *7.05 *3.35 6.45 *3.25 13151719117 PM AM PM AM AM

PM | AM | PM | AM | A *Indicates daily.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leaves for Anderson and Muncie 6:30 a. m. Arrives from Cincinnati at 10:35 a. m. Nos. 10, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleve-land, Buffslo, New York, Albany and Boston. The

SPRING TIPS

That the C. H. & D. is the best line to use if you contemplate a trip to CIN-CINNATI, DAYTON, TOLEDO, DE-TROIT or any point EAST, NORTH or SOUTH.

That the C. H. & D. run Pullman Vestibule Trains between INDIAN-APOLIS and CINCINNATI.

That the C. H. & D. run five trains daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.

That four of THESE TRAINS carry PARLOR CARS. That the C. H. & D. sells 1,000-MILE TICKETS at TWO CENTS per mile

good on fourteen different roads. USE THESE TIPS and you will be a

TICKETS on sale at UNION STA-TION also at CITY TICKET OFFICE. corner ILLINOIS STREET and KEN-

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

A HOLE IN THE SEA

That is the title of the first of the "Possible Cases" to be printed in the Sunday issue of this paper. It is a unique creation by

FRANK R. STOCKTON, and will appear in the JOURNAL of Sunday, April 5.

FRUGAL MRS. SPRAGUE.

A Cobbler's Wife Who Saved \$10,000 from Her Pin Money in Thirty-Nine Years.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 1 .- On Jan. 27, Mrs. Mary Sprague went to a neighboring drug store, where she was seized with heart disease, and died without saying a

Her husband, John Sprague, an honest and industrious shoemaker, had during their thirty-nine years of married life, given her a certain sum of money every week to keep the house going, and make whatever other disposition of it she pleased. What she did with the money was never ques-

tioned by the cobbler. His impression was that she had put it in the bank, and after her death a search was made for the bank book, but none was found. Still be knew his wife had money, so all the house was ransacked, and in an old table they discovered \$10,000 in gold and

The Sprague family consists of John Sprague and two sons. The former owns e two-story house in which they live. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague came from England to this city thirty-one years ago. Mr. Sprague has just received word that he inerits several thousand dollars by the death of an English relative. He will continue

Killed in a Falling Building. PITTSBURG, April 1 .- About 1 o'clock this morning the second floor of W. A. Hooveler's storage warehouse fall in with a crash. One man was killed, another will die, and three others were injured. Without a note of warning the floor suddenly gave way, with the immense weight upon it, and fell through to the ground. The man killed was a German named John Herman, who had just been employed. Working on the first floor were Pat Sheehan, Frederick Kline and another man. All were slightly injured. John Burns was taken out of the ruins badly crushed and mangled, and was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital,

where it was stated he could not live. Cannonading and Fires for the Grip. CHICAGO. April 1.—To-day's mortuary record, instead of showing a decrease from yesterday's list, actually exceeds it, showing 166 deaths against 165 the day before. Among numerous letters suggesting remedies for the grip was one praying the authorities to detonate batteries of heavy artillery frequently, and another to build big fires of rags and paper in the streets. Both suggestions were considered imprac-

ITALY HAS ACTED FOOLISHLY

Foreign Representatives at Washington Think Di Rudini Was Too Hasty.

Baron Fava's Exceeding Thrift and Unpopularity Said to Have Been Largely Instrumental in Precipitating His Recall.

is Letter to Secretary Blaine and the Latter's Reply to Marquis Imperiali.

Evidence that the Italian Minister Did Not Represent Matters Fairly-The Judicial Investigation-Our Navy and Army.

ITALY WAS TOO HASTY.

Diplomatic Corps at Washington Unanimou in that Opinion-Fava Was Thrifty. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- "There is one view of the situation between the United States and Italy which does not seem to have attracted the attention of the American press," said an attache of the diplomatic corps this afternoon. "By withdrawing her minister with the understanding that he is withdrawn on account of the New Orleans affair, Italy has practically ceased all negotiations for the settlement of the difficulty, and as a result Mr. Blame would be fully warranted in refusing to take any further steps toward the settlement of the dispute." This view is shared by every member of the diplomatic corps, and every foreign representative here openly says that Italy has made a fool of herself in this unprecedented diplo-

The Italian affair continues to absorb public attention. It is discussed in all its bearings and upon all occasions to the entire exclusion of everything else. Some very queer ideas are advanced by different statesmen. Senator Plumb, for instance, says that there is no danger of a war, but that it is quite probable that the affair will lead to bloody and serious encounters in all the large cities where there is an Italian element in the population. Senator Sanders thinks that the United States will shed more blood in suppressing the Indians of the Northwest than will be shed in patching up the strained relations existing between this country and Italy.

WHY FAVA WAS UNPOPULAR. There are a number of very intelligent Italians in this city at the present time, among whom are many bitter enemies of Fava, who is anything but popular among his fellow-countrymen. One of these gentlemen said to-day: "Nothing is further from the thoughts of Rudini, the present Italian Premier. than a war with the United States. Fava's removal has been contemplated for some months, and one of the things which has brought it about is the manner in which he has conducted the domestic affairs of the legation here. Italy is a nation of 30,000,000 of people, who are entitled to be represented in Washington in a respectable manner. Their minister receives a salary of \$16,000 a year, and, besides this, he has an allowance of 25,000 francs, or about \$5,000. for rent. Fava has lived in two insignificant rooms, on the corner of Eighteenth and H streets, for which he paid \$18 a month. The legation proper was located over a confectionery store. Two small rooms were occupied, and the cost was only \$20 a month. In other words, I assert that Fava, the Italian minister to the United States, and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, has received from his government \$5,000 each year for rent and that he has spent only about \$450 of the amount for that purpose. This has recently been called to the attention of the Italian authorities, and is one of the causes which led to his recall. Of course, there was politics in it, and plenty of politics. Italian affairs are in a chaotic state since the dowfall of Crispi and the elevation of Rudini. It was absolutely necessary that something should be done, and it has been accomplished by the removal of a minister who was persona non grata to his own person as well as to the people to whom he was

accredited." "What do you mean by the statement that Fava is not on good terms with the people of his country?"

BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC CONDUCT. "I mean exactly what I say. Fava has not been on good terms with Mr. Blaine for some months ago, possibly a year. The United States consul at Palermo. Italy, in one of his dispatches to the State Department, called attention to the lawlessness of certain classes in Italy in the neighborhood of Palermo. For some reason Fava took strong exceptions to this, and in the absence of Mr. Blaine he called on the President and made such a fuss about the matter that the President was induced to suspend the consul for his alleged indiscretion. When Mr. Blaine returned and found what had been done he did not hesitate to express his indignation at the breach of diplomatic etiquette on the part of Fava The consul was reinstated in the service, but Fava has never been reinstated in the good graces of the Secretary of

"Soon after the New Orleans affair occurred, and about the time that Fava made his demand for redress, the attention of the Italian government officials was unofficially called to the fact that Mr. Blaine was practically at outs with the Italian representative here. May it not be due in part to this fact that Rugini concluded that it would be wise to remove the minister, and thereby score a point with the opponents of his policy while relieving himself of a representative who, under the circumstances, could not successfully negotiate for a settlement of the difficulties growing out of the

meant to make a hostile demonstration against the United States he would not have left Imperiali in charge of the legation here. On the contrary, the rooms over the confectioner's shop would have been closed completely. As it is Italy is represented at present by a diplomate fully as competent to negotiate as Fava, and one who is on better personal terms with the Department of State than his

late chief." OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Fava's Letter to Secretary Blaine and the Latter's Note to Marquis Imperiali. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the Department of State to-night:

Mr. Secretary of State—By my two notes of the 15th and 18th inst. I had the honor to call your Excellency's serious attention to the occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the King of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by the crowd under the leadership of two American citi-

After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, which were evidently recreant to all their duties on that occasion, I reserved to the government of his Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrences in question constituted a patent violation of the stipulations of the treaty in force between our two countries which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection that is enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

The reparation demanded by the government of the King as I have had the honor

ment of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of

First-The official assurance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Second-The recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of

Your Excellency was pleased to declare to me that, as the federal government did not think that it could take this view of the case, it declined to take the two aforesaid demands into consideration. Under these circumstances the government of his Majesty, considering that the legitimate action of the King's minister at Washington becomes inefficacious, has ordered me

have received I have the honor to announce to your Excellency that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving the Marquis Imperiali, his Majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation. Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my high-

In obedience to the instructions which

est consideration. His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 1. The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, etc.:

Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of yesterday's date, from Baron Fava, who has left the Italian legation in your charge.

I beg to express the sincere regret with which the government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital I hough he has more than once intimated this purpose, the government of the United States has been unable to see adequte reasons for such a step. The Baron's service here for the past ten years has been distin-guished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the executive department of this government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President pelieves, he has been recalled under a mis-apprehension of the by the government of Italy. The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this government is thus given in his note:

The reparation demanded by the government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points: First—The official assurance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be

Second-The recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests, based on a telegram from the Mayjuis Di Rudini, which he left with me The Marquis Di Rudini declared that "Italy's right to demand and to obtain punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand.

I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which he has honored me, that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Di Rudini has demanded. Even if the national government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. The President is unable to see how any government could justy give an assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of "guilty." In the Constitution of the United States t is declared that, "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial ury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial, if it were in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused, by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give to a foreign power. In the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so that the Governor of that State would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under the State law as the President would be were it practicable to try the leaders of the mob under the laws of the United

In Baron Fava's second point he demands the recognition, in principle, that an in demnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States government declined to take this demand into consideration, and I shall regret if he has communicated such a con clusion to your government. The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United

States of Feb. 26, 1871. I have repeatedly given to Baron Favo the assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly investigated. have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly burried; nor will it make answer to any de mand until every fact essential to a correct udgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice. Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS NOT SEVERED.

The fact that Secretary Blaine addressed his last letter on the subject of the New Orleans tragedy to the Marquis Imperiali, charge d'affaires, is of significance as demonstrating that this government does not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete Had that view been taken the communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct or through the medium of Minister Porter, at Rome. How the matter is viewed by the Italian government will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the Secretary's letter. If the Charge d'Affaires replies as such it must be construed as an acknowledgment that the New Orleans murders? If Rudini really Italian government is still represented in

the United States by its legation. But if he announces that he is without authority to reply and suggests a transmittal of the Secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as an evidence that direct diplomatic relations between the two countries

A careful perusal of the Secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject treated, the Italian minister assumed an aggressive attitude. The Secretary says that the Baron "has more than once intimated this purpose" (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the Minister had threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations, instead of pursuing the negotiations in the cautious and diplomatic manner that might be expected in a case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers in addition to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

IN MR. BLAINE'S HANDS.

The Secretary Has Sole Charge of Matters Re-

lating to Fava's Recall-The Investigation. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The management of the new state of affairs between the United States and Italy, incident to Baron Fava's recall, is entirely in the hands of Secretary Blaine, although any action that will be taken by this government will be under the nominal authority of the President. The Assistant Secretaries State are entirely ignorant, officially and personally, of the progress of affairs, and they do not hesitate to admit, at the expense of that personal vanity which prompts diplomatic officials to allow it to be feature of a case at issue, that Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Blaine alone, is managing matters, and that he has no confidents among his

Secretary Blaine spent some time with the President this afternoon, in determining what should be the character of the government's answer to Baron Fava's note announcing his intention to leave the country. Mr. Blaine, after explaining to the President the nature of his reply that should be made, returned to his home and wrote the note made public to-night, and then submitted it to the President, who promptly indorsed it in its entirety,

Attorney-general Miller said to a repre sentative of the Associated Press this afternoon that there need be no secret or mystery in regard to the action taken by the Department of Justice in the case of the Italians recently killed in New Orleans jail. 'Early last week, almost immediately after my return from the South," said Mr. Miller. instructions were sent to the United States district attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed, and how many, if any, were Italian subjects unnaturalized; what, if any, their connection with the murder of Hennessy; what evidence there was that any of them had anything to do with the alleged bribery of the jury, and, in short, get all the facts and report them to me as soon as possible. That is the present state of the case, and I am now awaiting the report." The Attorney-general refused to discuss the diplomatic features of the question, but intimated rather broadly that he did not regard the issue as particularly serious.

Baron Fava has been the minister of Italy

to the United States for about ten years and by reason of seniority of service was the dean of the diplomatic corps, succeeding Minister Preston, of Hayti, who was superseded by the Hippolyte administration. Previous to his receiving the Washington mission, Baron Fava represented the Italian government at Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic. He was born in Naples in 1832, and has been in diplomatic service a great many years, entering the service of the Kingdom o Naples when a very young man. He served Italy in minor capacities in Switzerland, Holland and Turkey before being sent as minister to Argentine. His wife has not been in this country for some time, but he has a son who is an architect and civil engineer in this city, and has become a natur-

alized citizen of the United States. Italy will have two official representatives at Washington when Baron Fava departs. The secretary of legation, the Marquis Imperiali, will have charge of affairs and will be assisted by Mr. George Levi, the legation attache. Both are well known in social circles here. The Marquis is an accomplished musician, and played the first violin in the orchestra at the fashionable amauteur performance of "L'Africaine"

in this city during the winter Senator Butler, of South Carolina, said to-night: "I do not regard the action of Italy as justifiable. It has very much the appearance of Italian gasconade. If the subjects of foreign governments were harshly treated by our people, governments us the justice to give us an opportunity make amends. That proper amends woul be made in due time there could be no doubt, but when an effort was made to drive us to a reckoning with indecent haste, w ought at least to assert a becoming determination not to be driven.' BARON FAVA DEFENDED.

Dr. Verdi Comes to His Rescue and Strongly

Criticises Our Government. WASHINGTON, April 1.-A reporter who called this afternoon on Baron Fava found him closeted with Dr. T. S. Verdi, of this city, and inaccessible. Subsequently, Dr. Verdi, who was seen, said: "The case is a remarkably plain one. Italian men have been murdered, and the Italian government has vainly asked the United States for reparation. This government has said, We can do nothing; only the courts of Louisiana may take action.' If this government be powerless in such a matter it is a most serious thing. Why were treaties entered into with Italy and all other European powers if the United States cannot perform that which it promised to do-to protect Italian citizens in this country. The United States government has said that it is powerless to its duties under the treaty; what are any of its agreements with any nation worth? Will it satisfy the European powers to say that this crime was committed in the State of Louisiana, and therefore is without the province of the general government? Is Louisiana known and recognized as a nation?

"Italy knows." continued the Doctor. "that these men who were murdered were acquitted by a jury of Americans, and, believing in the majesty of the law, it matters not that a mob-the people, you sayreversed the verdict and executed men who had been legally declared innocent. It matters not if these men who were killed were most vicious and criminal. Your law said they were 'not guilty,' and Italy is or the right side when it endeavors to uphole American law as against the action of a

Dr. Verdi declared with a good deal of energy that Baron Fava's recall was not due to dissatisfaction with the Baron personally. "This action," said Dr. Verdi, "is that of an insulted power. The Italian government is standing on its dignity, and, by recalling its representative, but voice the sentiment of thirty millions of people. How much the late minister did to pre-vent this clash Dr. Verdi said might never be known, but the Doctor declared that "it is a fact that for at least ten days he has delayed doing that which he was compelled to do yesterday. When he received his instructions he at once made endeavor to have them rescinded, and not until he was forced to do so did he sever the diplomatic relations of the two countries.' Dr. Verdi closed the interview with the

following passionate statement: "This talk of war is empty foolishness. The United States will see its duty and do it, but noth-

been asked again and again why does Italy not wait for action by the New Orleans grand jury? And now I ask why should she? What can we expect from that grand jury? What could we look for from such a community as New Orleans, where the Mayor is a murderer, the sheriff a murderer, the board of trade and the clubs composed of murderers, where murder has common and open possession of the heart? Very much, indeed, would be gained by that grand jury."

OUR NAVY AND ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Army and navy

officers talked a good deal this morning

What Could Be Done in the Event of War-No Battle Ships Ready for Action.

about the action of the Italian government yesterday. They did not apprehend war, but nevertheless the chance of an unfavorable turn in the negotiations which might lead to the uninvited appearance of the Italian fleet in our barbors was not lost sight of. Commodore Ramsay, in charge of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy, is the officer by whose order our ships move from port to port and are manned. His bureau would, in case of war, be the one to outline and direct plans of campaign on the waters. He was asked this morning what was the condition of our naval defense. Said he: "How many battle ships do you suppose we have! just one-the double turreted monitor Miantonomah-now at the New York navy-yard, and she is not completed. But one of her turrets is equipped with guns. However, by pressing forward we might finish her in a month. The old monitors which fought during the late war would be of little value against the powerful battle ships of European navies The guns carried by these ves sels could send a projectile through or side and out of the other side of any et in the monitor fleet, which now lies below Richmond on the James river. W are building two battle ships, but many months will be required in which to com plete them, and many more to arm and plate them with armor. The armor has not vet been rolled. "It is idle to talk of building a navy in a

few months. The views set out by Senator Ingalls in his naval article are certainly not believed by himself. It is ridiculous to naval experts to hear boasts of repeating what we did during the war. Then we were pitted against people without a navy and almost without the possibilities of one, We swelled our naval list rapidly to over ive hundred vessels. But what did they amount to? Anything that would serve as a gun platform or carry a gun was bought or built. Our new cruisers -about a dozen in number-would be of service, and would be fought for all that they were worth. But they were never intended to stand be-fore armored battle ships, or against anything else than such unarmored vessels as their own class. They would, however, be useful to destroy the lines of water communication by which a foreign naval force on our coast must receive coal and supplies." In con clusion, Commodore Ramsay said did not feel that New York was in immi nent danger, even in the event of war The heavy-draft Italian war-ships could not successfully bombard the city without entering the harbor, and they were not likely to enter the harbor, because, aside from the perils of navigation, certain prepara-tions could and would speedily be made to render the water untenable for them. Sub marine mines could be arranged, although it did not follow that a hostile vessel would be obliging enough to pass over them. Tor-pedoes could be planted, but the history of naval operations in the James river showed that they did not render a river impassable to a fleet. But these devices were all of use, and, supplemented by other defensive measures that could b adopted but which could not now be described, they would probably make any city tolerably safe from a naval attack.

An officer of the Bureau of Construction however, said this afternoon that notwith standing statements to the contrary, three or four of the old war monitors could b fitted up in short order, and in such a formidable manner that they could be made very valuable in dealing with a hostile

General Skelton, the Adjutant-general of the army, scouted the idea of war ensuing from yesterday's events. It was hard to imagine any reason for war or any substantial result to accrue to either party from it. Certainly the United States would not send its navy over to attack Italy and Italy could not land an army in the United States. The distance between the two countries presented an almost insurmountable obstacle to land operations. Even the Italian naval vessels could not effectually operate so far from a base of supply of fuel and stores. He did not hesitate to say that New York city will be safe in any event. though the projected fortifications were not yet in existence and the modern guns were lacking, he had faith in the ability of our people to offer an effective resistance to hostile naval force. We were an inventive, energetic race, and could be de pended on to meet any emergency. A hostile fleet could not lie within twenty miles of New York. There would be no lack of men forthcoming who, like Cushing, would be willing and ready to be blown up with their own torpedoes if they could have even a small chance of destroying the foe. As for the land forces of the United States. the General was confident that they could be depended on to prevent any hostile army or naval force from getting foot on American soil.

Secretary Proctor's Views. YUMA A. T., April 1.—Secretary Proctor and party arrived here in a special car this morning. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter the Secretary said: "I have only just heard from Washington that the Italian minister has been recalled, and that a number of Americans are imprisoned in Florence as hostages. I am scarcely prepared to express an opinion, but know that our citizens abroad will be protected, and that the course of our government in this matter will be such as to meet with the approval of the American people. My visit West has been for the purpose of inspect ing military posts, but if the reports I refer to are confirmed, I will return East immediately after reaching San Francisco."

United States Tug Nina Floated.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 1 .- The United States tug Nina was floated Gayhead, at high water last night, by the Boston Tow-boat Company's tugs, and towed here. now hes alongside the Galena at the wharf, awaiting instructions from Navy Department. She has a few holes in her bottom, which were battened and stanchioned down from her deck, so that she now leaks but little. One steam-pum; can easily keep her free. She lost her rud der, but is, apparently, not badly damaged

Burglars Assault a Boy. CINCINNATI. April 1 .- About 3 o'clock this morning burglars entered the cigar store of Eugene Robinson, on Vine street, and finding Albert Midgley, a fifteen-year-old boy sleeping in the back room, assaulted him with a chisel and left him apparently dead. He made outcries, however, which were heard, and the burglars fled before assist ance came. They had opened the safe door, but had not taken anything. The boy's skull is crushed, and he is at the hos-

Dr. McCosh's Eightieth Birthday. PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.-The eightieth birthday of the venerable ex-president of Princeton University, Dr. James McCosh, was celebrated in a fitting manner to-day. Gifts of silver were sent by the Doctor's former students now holding chairs in colleges and from the New York Princeton

pital in a dying condition.

Lawrence Barrett's Will.

Bosron, Mass. April 1.—The will of Lawrence Barrett was filed to-day. De-ceased bequeathed to his wife all his furniture, pictures, clothes, plate, china, watches and jewelry, wines and house-hold stores, and all the rest of his proping can be expected from Louisiana. It has | erty is left in trust to his three daughters. | fessedly unable to insure justice in the

MR.PORTER'S EFFORTS AT ROME

Our Minister Has an Unsatisfactory Interview with Rudini's Secretary.

His Request for Moderation in Dealing with the New Orleans Incident Ignored by the Hot-Headed Representative of Italy.

Crispi Said to Have Played an Important Part in the Recall of Baron Fava.

Comment of the Italian, British and Southern Press--Talk with the Italian Consul at New Orleans-Various Views.

MARQUIS DI RUDINI'S DEMANDS.

Points from the Correspondence on File at Rome-Minister Porter Rebuffed. ROME, April 1 .- In official circles here it

is stated that Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, has not cabled anything decisive to his government in regard to his recall. The American minister here, Mr. A. G. Porter, yesterday requested the Italian government to be patient for a few days, explaining in detail the obstacles existing in the United States which are in the way of a speedy settlement of the questions involved by the New Orleans lynching. The rumors circulated in the United States to the effect that a number of Americans are detained in custody here as hostages for the future treatment of Italians now in the United States are classed as poissons d'avril (April foel jokes) of very bad taste. Public opinion here awaits the issue of the negotiations between the United States and Italy in a most tranquil

frame of mind. The tenor of Baron Fava's note to Mr. Blaine is that what Italy asked, and still asks, is the federal government's guarantee that regular legal proceedings will be taken against the culprits in the New Orleans lynching, and that the federal government will admit in principle its obligation to pay an indemnity to the families of the victims. The note adds that Italy cannot and is not called upon to discuss American institutions, but must urge upon the federal government the observation of the principles of international law. Italy hopes that the federal government will appreciate the obligation incumbent upon it, as a government of a civilized country, to accede to Italy's just demands. If this should not be the case the King's minister must, by order of his government, declare that he quits a post where his legitimate action as the King's representative has proved inefficacions. It is believed that unless Baron Fava receives a favorable reply within a week he will leave Washington for this

The Associated Press correspondent here has pursued the dispatches exchanged from the outset between the government of Italy and the government of the United States in regard to the New Orleans lynching. The substance of them is that Italy asked in the main that a fair legal process should be instituted against the culprits, regarding them as common assassins. Italy likewise asked for an indemnity for the families of the men killed in New Orleans by the mob which invaded the jail there. To these requests the United States authorities at Washington answered that the Constitution of the United States gave but limited powers to the federal government in regard to interference with the various States of the Union, but the United States government affirmed its good intentions in the matter. At this stage of the proceed-ings Baron Fava, in one of his letters to the Italian government, remarks that the above reply shows an evident desire to gain time and that it was no practical soof the question. The answer Washington being unsatisfactory. March Baron Fava, on

regarded press the two original demands made upon the United States government, and in the event of his failing to obtain satisfaction to leave Washington en conge after con-signing the duties of the legation at Washington to the care of the first secretary. Baron Fava next reported to his government that its instructions had been carried out, and he declared that as Washington had not fulfilled its duties as a civil government his presence was unnecessary at Washington. This action upon the part of Baron Fava and his government is not regarded as a diplomatic rupture. It is merely the first steps towards such rupture. MINISTER PORTER REBUFFED.

The United States minister, Mr. Albert G. Porter, yesterday called to see the Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier, who, however, was absent from the city. Mr. Porter, in the absence of the Marquis, saw the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Signor D'Arco. Mr. Porter's interview with Signor D'Arco lasted about two hours, and during the course of the conversation, which was conducted in English, the United States minister expressed regret at the fact that the Italian government had thought fit to recall Baron Fava, and, generally speaking, thought that the United States government would not deny any request of the Italian government if there was reason and fairness in such demand. Mr. Porter also promised to place before the United States government at Washington the substance of the conversation which took place between himself and Signor D'Arco. Incidentally Mr. Porter also suggested that the Italian government should wait until to-morrow before taking further action, in the hope that a satisfactory answer might be received from Washington.

Before Mr. Porter left Signer D'Arco's office the latter said: "Suppose a dozen Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city in which the murders occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government. What opinion would you in the United States and what opinion would the civilized world at

large have in regard to our pleaf" Mr. Porter thereupon tried to make clear to Signor D'Arco the relations of the government to the individual States as fixed by the Constitution, but Signor D'Arco was not satisfied and replied with some heat: "We have nothing to do with your Constitution. If it is found wanting you must mend it. You know that it is no Constitution worthy of a free civilized country if it does not insure punishment for crime and

protection for the weak. In conclusion, Mr. Porter again proposed to place before the United States government the substance of the conversation which had taken place between himself and Signor D'Arco. Later in the day Baron Fava cabled to

to his government that the latter's note to the United States government had been presented, and he was ready to leave Washington if, in a reasonable time, no satisfaction was received from the United States government.

THE UNITED STATES DENOUNCED. This is the end, so far as is known here, of the dispatches on the New Orleans matter exchanged between the governments of Italy and the United States. Political circles here fully indorse the action of the Italian government. The newspapers of this city pronounce themselves very strongly against the action of the United States government. Influential Italians advise the Italian government to send a circular-note to the friendly powers, de-nouncing the United States as being con-